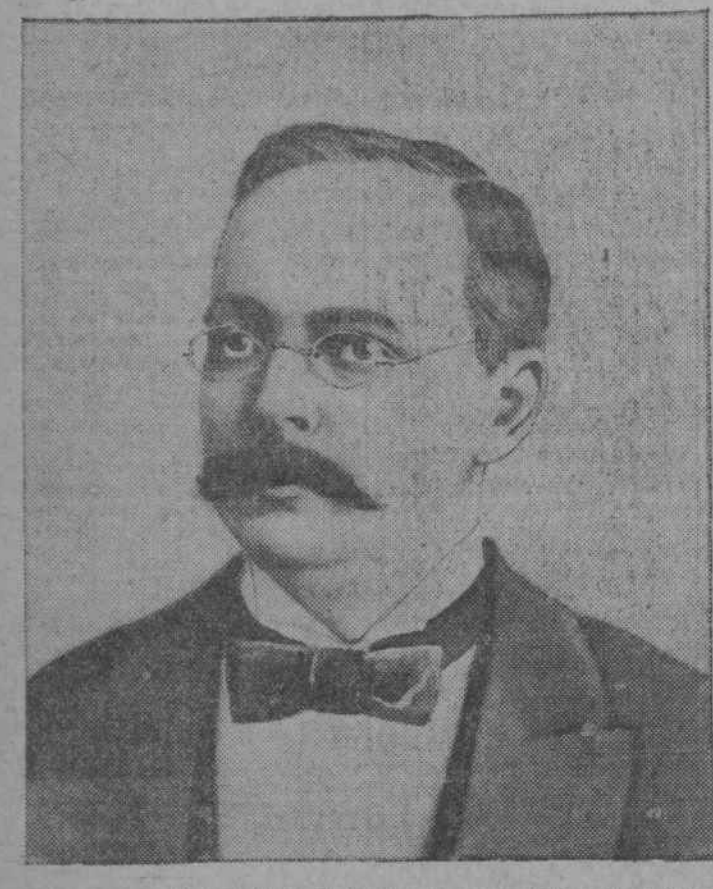


TRUSTS VIEWED FROM MANY POINTS BY CHICAGO CONFERENCE SPEAKERS.



Professor Edward W. Bemis.

The noted student of political economy, and former professor of that science in the University of Chicago, is reporting the great Trust Conference for the Journal this week. Professor Bemis is a firm believer in municipal ownership, and his advocacy of this theory caused him to be forced out of Chicago University through the influence of John D. Rockefeller.

So Far the Sessions Have Been Disappointing—Work Delayed by Lack of a Programme and the Fears of Rival Factions—Prof. Bemis's Report.

By Professor Edward W. Bemis.

Chicago, Sept. 14.—The second day of the Trust Conference has been as disappointing as was the first. The Civic Federation having called the conference should have prepared a comprehensive programme, full of facts and suggestions from representatives of the various shades of thought. They did provide for strong opening addresses by Professors Jenks and H. C. Adams, and then declared they left to the conference itself the rest of the four days' sessions.

A Committee on Programme, selected on the spur of the moment by the three hundred members have worked at a great disadvantage thus far, but the results may be better to-morrow.

The morning session to-day was chiefly devoted to the discussion of the bearing of the tariff on trusts. The two selected to represent protection—John F. Scanlon, of Illinois, and Congressman Thomas Updegraff, of Iowa—excited the continued and loud laughter of the free traders and the pity of protectionists by going off into stump speeches of the most ridiculous type on the beauties of tariffs during the past century. Hardly a word was said about the new situation created by the trust, where protected industries combine against the consumer instead of competing within national boundaries, as the theory of protection has always hitherto assumed would be done. Mr. Updegraff dismissed the subject with this remark:

"If the tariff be in any sense the mother of trusts, what do you do? I will tell you what we will do. We will take care of the mother and save her and will raise her children in the admonition and nurture of the Lord. That is the way to manage trusts. Why, bless my soul, my friends, you cannot have rich soil without weeds."

Our Tariff Aids Foreign Consumer.

Byron W. Holt, of the New York Free Traders' League, who gave so much valuable information on trusts in the June Review of Reviews, was more effective on the other side. Without at all denying the importance of railroad discriminations in the building of trusts, he showed the large influence exerted in the same direction by the tariff.

Of the 400 trusts examined by him he found only two that had lowered prices, and these had lowered the quantity of their product. The English form of the trust cannot raise prices as much as the German and American, because of free trade and more public control of accounts and capitalization.

The foreigner gets more benefit from our tariff on trust products than we do. For export one can get 25 per cent reduction on a Remington typewriter below home prices and 40 per cent on some bicycles.

If people were dying in a town from a contaminated water supply, and pillmakers, sears and hack drivers and flower sellers were forming trusts, Mr. Holt thought it wiser to secure a pure supply of water than to decide that there were some good trusts and some bad ones and that the good ones should be licensed and the bad ones refused a license.

A hot discussion was precipitated over the proposition to have the chair appoint a Committee on Resolutions. It was finally decided to have the committee elected by each State delegation and national organization represented.

Fear the Conference Is Packed.

But deep are the fears of the anti-trust delegates that the convention has been packed by the friends of the trusts and that the resolutions that may be passed will be so mild as to play into the hands of Mark Hanna.

Caucuses twice a day are being held by the anti-trust delegates, and lively times are ahead.

In reality besides those who, like most of the New York and New Jersey delegations, are friendly to the trusts and those who would attempt to suppress them entirely by law, are a number of political economists and others who prefer for the present to confine effort to the destruction of tariff and railroad discriminations and to searching Government inspection, publicity of accounts, etc., with possibly some changes in corporation law.

The Attorney-General of Maryland urged Government regulation of prices, wages and hours of labor, and taxation of trusts, but under an amended Constitution, which he thinks the next Congress will be ready to submit to the people because of the aroused sentiment of the nation. A brilliant array of speakers is on the programme to-morrow, including prominent labor leaders and well-known thinkers.

ANARCHY'S CURE FOR TRUST EVIL.

"Break Money Monopoly," Says Tucker, "And End All."

Chicago, Sept. 14.—The result of to-day's session of the Trust Conference was nil. The tariff argument was weak, the free trade advocate failed miserably and Mr. Scanlon, of Chicago, who stood for protection, was yelled and hooted to his seat.

The feature of the day was the paper of Benjamin R. Tucker, of New York, who treated trusts from the standpoint of an anarchist. Mr. Tucker was overwhelmed with applause and congratulation.

He placed the basis of trusts in four things—rent, interest, monopolistic profits and the tariff.

Mr. Tucker held that the right to co-operate is as unquestionable as the right to compete; that the right to compete involves the right to refrain from competition, and that competition is always a method of co-operation; that each is a legitimate, orderly exercise of the individual will, and that any man or institution attempting to prohibit or restrict either by legislative enactment or by any form of invasive force is, so far as such attempt goes, an enemy of the human race.

He said that the trust, like every other industrial combination endeavoring to do collectively nothing but what each member of the combination rightfully may endeavor to do individually, is per se, an unimpeachable institution.

The trust denies competition, he claimed, only by producing and selling more cheaply than those outside of the trust can produce and sell, but in that sense every successful individual competitor also denies competition. And if the trust is to be suppressed for such denial of competition, then the very competition in the name of which the trust is to be suppressed must be suppressed also.

If tariffs, patents and copyrights have their foundation in justice, why should men go to the trouble of acquiring rights of co-operation and partnership be punished therefor by having their just rights taken from them?

If they have not their foundations in justice, why should men refrain from co-operation be left in possession of unjust privileges that are denied to men to co-operate? In closing he said:

"The most serious of monopolies is unquestionably the money monopoly, and I believe that perfect freedom in finance alone would wipe out nearly all the trusts, or at least render them harmless, and perhaps helpful. The money trust cannot be destroyed by the remonetization of silver. That would be only a mitigation of the monopoly, not the abolition of it."

"Anarchy wants to call off the quacks and give liberally nature's great cure, sell a chance to do its perfect work. Free access to the world of matter, abolishing land monopoly; free access to the world of mind, abolishing idea monopoly; free access to an untaxed and unprivileged market, abolishing tariff monopoly and money monopoly; secure these and all the rest shall be added unto you. For liberty is the remedy of every social evil, and to anarchy must the world look at last for any enduring guarantee of social order."

WIPE OUT ALL TRUSTS—Pingree.

Governor Sees in Them a Menace to the Republic.

Chicago, Sept. 14.—The principal address at the night session of the trust conference was by Governor Hazen S. Pingree, of Michigan. He spoke of the influence of trusts upon society, after expressing regret that this view had been neglected. He said it was more important than the commercial one. He said in part:

"It seems to me that the vital consideration connected with this problem of the 'Trust' is its effect upon our middle class, the independent individual business man and the skilled artisan and mechanic."

"How does the 'trust' affect them? It is admitted by the apologist for the 'trust' that it makes it impossible for the individual or firm to do business on a small scale, and it tends to concentrate the ownership and management of all lines of business activity in the hands of a very few. No one denies this."

"This being so, it follows that the independent individual business man must enter the employment of the 'trust.' Self-preservation compels it. Duty to his family forces him to it. He becomes an employee instead of an employer. His trusted foreman and his employees must follow him."

"They become a part of the vast industrial army, with no hopes and no aspirations. As a result of the ceaseless and headless grind of the 'trust' ambition and perhaps inventive genius will be deadened and killed."

"The trust is, therefore, the forerunner, or rather the creator of industrial slavery."

"The master is the 'trust' manager or director. It is his duty to serve the soulless and nameless being called the stockholder. To the latter the dividend is more important than the happiness or prosperity of any one."

"The slave is the farmer, merchant and business man and the artisan and mechanic."

"It is better to be forever poor, but independent and happy as individuals, than to lay the foundations for industrial tyranny and slavery."

"Equality of opportunity to all men is better than the control of the world's trade."

"If our independent and intelligent business men and artisans are to be crowded out of existence as a class by the trust, there is no remedy too drastic for the trust."

"I favor complete and prompt annihilation of the trust—with due regard for property rights, of course."

"I care more for the independence and manliness of the American citizen than for all the gold in the world. It is better to cherish the happiness of the American home than to control the commerce of the globe."

"The degrading process of the trust means much to the future of a republic founded upon democratic principles. A democratic republic cannot survive the disappearance of a democratic population."

Ex-Governor Foster, of Ohio, followed Governor Pingree. He said:

"Denounce trusts as we may, they have come to stay, because the gigantic business operations of the present and future cannot be carried on without them."

5,000,000 PEOPLE WILL BE ON THE ISLAND OF MANHATTAN TO SEE THE DEWEY DISPLAY.

From Every Point of the Compass Vast Crowds Will Throng to the Metropolis and Add 3,000,000 to the Population of This Island and Spend Millions of Dollars.

Population of Manhattan	2,000,000
From Brooklyn, Bronx, Richmond and Queens boroughs and Long Island	1,500,000
Jersey City, Hoboken, Newark and neighboring towns	250,000
Southern States, from railroad and steamship estimates	112,000
Philadelphia	30,000
Union County, N. J.	30,000
Albany	30,000
156 towns in Connecticut	15,600
Hudson River towns (not otherwise listed)	85,000
West of Chicago, from railroad estimates	56,000

QUOTAS THAT VARIOUS CITIES WILL FURNISH.

Yonkers	20,000	Binghamton	5,000	Derby, Conn.	1,000
Philadelpia	30,000	Herkimer County, N. Y.	4,000	New Britain, Conn.	1,000
Boston	35,000	Buffalo	3,500	Peekskill	600
New Haven	15,000	Pittsburg	3,000	Indianapolis	600
Cincinnati	12,000	Newburg	3,000	Other Indiana towns	600
Hartford	12,000	Derby, Ansonia and Shelton, Conn.	3,000	Utica	600
Sing Sing and its vicinity	10,000	New London and its vicinity	3,000	Middletown, Conn.	500
Ohio troops	8,000	City	3,000	Sawyer	500
Troy	7,000	Conn. National Guard	2,200	Madison County	400
Morris County, N. J.	7,000	Meriden, Conn.	2,000	Portland, Me.	300
Washington	6,500	Elizabeth, N. J., troops	2,000	Columbus, Ohio	300
Waterbury, Conn.	6,000	South Norwich, Conn.	2,000	Wilmington, Del.	100
Bridgeport	6,000	Elmira	1,500	From towns and cities not included in the above lists	enough persons, based on railroad estimates, to make a total of 1,500,000 strangers and a grand total of 5,000,000
Nyack	6,000	Jefferson and St. Lawrence Counties	1,200		
Candlen	5,000	Freehold, N. J.	1,200		
Cleveland, Ohio	5,000	Buffalo, N. Y.	1,200		
Chicago	5,000	Louisville and vicinity	1,000		
Fall River and its vicinity	5,000	Rochester	1,000		
Trenton, N. J.	5,000				
Schenectady	5,000				

FIVE MILLION human beings—a number almost equal to the population of the Empire State, will be gathered together on the Island of Manhattan to welcome Admiral Dewey.

Normally the Borough of Manhattan holds about two millions of inhabitants, and sometimes it seems a little crowded. With two added for every one here now there will be a merry little party.

The sellers of goods, the hotel people, the men who own street car lines, will make no complaint if they find themselves a bit crowded. They will be paid for their troubles in dollars. Besides, they will have a chance to see their countrymen from every State in the Union—and that will be a patriotic pleasure in itself.

New York—the old New York—has always proved equal to all the demands made upon it. It will come up to its reputation when the Admiral shall be its guest.

RECEIPTS FROM VISITORS.

Restaurants, hotels and boarding house per day (estimated)	\$4,500,000
Elevated and street cars at 10 cents a head	300,000
Cabs and carriages	75,000
Theatres and other amusement places	300,000
Shopping and street purchases	2,000,000
Incidental outlays, side excursions, etc.	3,000,000
Daily expenditures of visitors	\$10,175,000

"When Dewey comes sailing home" the little island of Manhattan will be thronged, its great avenues packed with anxious sightseers. The stranger will be within our gates in earnest.

Manhattan's population during the day at least will be more than doubled.

At night time it will be almost doubled. A million and a half persons come to Manhattan every working day during the year—for pleasure or business. Another million and a half will be added by the attraction of the Dewey celebration. They will come from the North and from the South, from the East and from the West. To their number will be added the people who will come from the far corners of the Empire State to see Dewey and New York, and they will not leave while they have time or money.

It will be a great thing for New York, a great thing for Dewey's friends and a great time for the strangers within our gates.

Buffalo to Send 3,500. Buffalo, Sept. 14.—Railway officials estimate that 3,500 people from this neighborhood will take trains from Buffalo for Dewey Day.

ALBANY'S BIG CONTINGENT. Albany, Sept. 14.—Conservative estimates are that fully 30,000 persons will go from Albany and its vicinity to attend the Dewey celebration. The figures are those of officers of transportation companies.

Mayor Van Alstyne says thousands of Albanyans will go to New York to see Dewey and New York, and they will not leave while they have time or money.

It will be a great thing for New York, a great thing for Dewey's friends and a great time for the strangers within our gates.

TROY WILL DO ITS SHARE. Troy, Sept. 14.—It is estimated by officials of the railroads and steamboat companies that 7,000 from Troy and its vicinity will visit New York during the Dewey celebration. Mayor Molloy to-night made the following statement for the Journal:

"The city of Troy will do its full share in swelling the numbers who will visit New York and extend a welcome to Admiral Dewey. How many persons will attend from Troy it is impossible to estimate at this time, but one thing is certain Troy will be well represented among the thousands who will greet the hero of Manila. Every true American fully appreciates the great work Admiral Dewey has done for this country and it is fitting that Americans we extend to him and his brave sailors, a true American greeting. Patriotic Troy can be depended upon to assist."

ROCHESTER WILL DO WELL. Rochester, Sept. 14.—A careful estimate of the number of Rochester people that will visit New York City for the Dewey celebration, based on the computations of local representatives of the Central, Hudson, Erie and minor railroads, fixes the number at seven hundred, with probably three hundred more from the surrounding territory. Included in this estimate is the Eighth and First Separate Companies, N. C., and the Second Separate Division, Naval Reserve.

The Mayor will not be able to attend the celebration, but said to-night he believed fully on the thousands of citizens of Rochester and its vicinity would participate in honoring Dewey.

MAYOR TAGGART TO BE HERE. Indianapolis, Sept. 14.—Mayor Thomas Taggart and 600 other citizens will leave this city to participate in the Dewey celebration.

BOSTON WILL BE HERE. Boston, Sept. 14.—Fifteen thousand people will go to New York on the 28th and 29th. Mayor Quincy is of the opinion that the exodus will be large.

FALL RIVER ENTHUSIASTIC. Fall River, Mass., Sept. 14.—The people of this city are taking a lively interest in the Dewey celebration. Every seagoing vessel with passenger accommodation has long since been chartered.

There will be no less than 5,000 people from here to attend the celebration.

PATRIOTISM IN TRENTON. Trenton, N. J., Sept. 14.—Five thousand people will attend the Dewey celebration from Trenton and its vicinity.

CROWDS FROM ELIZABETH. Elizabeth, N. J., Sept. 14.—Of the 85,000 inhabitants of Union County, 20,000 will go to New York on Dewey Day. This does not include the 2,000 soldiers of the Second Brigade.

A HOLIDAY IN NYACK. Nyack, Sept. 14.—At least 6,000 people will leave Nyack and its vicinity to take part in the Dewey reception. It is probable that Dewey Day will be a holiday in and around Nyack.

RUSH FROM CINCINNATI. Cincinnati, Sept. 14.—Railroad officials say the crowds that will go from here to the Dewey celebration will exceed the A. R. business to Philadelphia, and that will be the largest ever known in the city. From what they say they will carry 12,000 people on special trains.

PERIL IN PORT. The imminent, elusive danger that threatens all ships in the great harbor of New York. See next Sunday's Journal.

GET THE ONLY TRUE PORTRAIT OF Admiral Dewey

REPRODUCED from a Special Photograph taken at a Special Sitting given by the Admiral to the JOURNAL in Naples.

IT WILL be framed in an artistic gilt frame and printed on heavy paper.

To be given away with the Sunday Journal Dewey Number of Sept. 24.

IN FIVE COLORS. A splendid window decoration. As good as an oil painting and twice as effective.

Largest Portrait Ever Printed by a Newspaper.